



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

[Inclosure.]

*Statistics on leprosy.*

According to the investigations of the sanitary bureau of the home office, the number of lepers in Japan in September last was as follows:

Prefectures.	No.	Place of infection.		Not known.	Prefectures.	No.	Place of infection.		Not known.
		Within the jurisdiction of the prefecture named.	Out of the jurisdiction of the prefecture named.				Within the jurisdiction of the prefecture named.	Out of the jurisdiction of the prefecture named.	
Tokyo.....	374	.....	.....	374	Akita.....	212	190	2	11
Kyoto.....	158	157	1		Fuku.....	44	44	.....	.....
Osaka.....	372	186	186		Ishikawa.....	165	164	1	.....
Kanagawa.....	118	112	3	3	Toyama.....	121	121	.....	.....
Hioo.....	518	514	4	.....	Tottori.....	222	222	2	.....
Nagasaki.....	769	744	25	.....	Shimane.....	313	310	3	.....
Niigata.....	408	204	204	.....	Okayama.....	626	624	2	.....
Saitama.....	369	352	17	.....	Hiroshima.....	572	564	8	.....
Chiba.....	657	652	5	.....	Yamaguchi.....	748	740	8	.....
Ibaraki.....	448	442	6	.....	Wakayama.....	230	199	31	.....
Gumma.....	626	427	199	.....	Tokushima.....	534	521	17	.....
Tochigi.....	351	43	308	.....	Kagawa.....	395	357	38	.....
Nara.....	125	125	.....	.....	Ehime.....	466	462	4	.....
Miye.....	455	455	.....	.....	Kochi.....	413	392	21	.....
Aichi.....	1,019	1,008	11	.....	Fukuoka.....	1,254	1,176	58	.....
Shizuoka.....	529	529	.....	.....	Oita.....	955	855	2	98
Yamanashi.....	300	276	24	.....	Saga.....	527	516	11	.....
Shiga.....	275	273	2	.....	Kumamoto.....	2,473	2,386	87	.....
Gifu.....	691	679	12	.....	Miyazaki.....	897	897	.....	.....
Nagasaki.....	377	377	.....	.....	Kagoshima.....	603	603	.....	.....
Miyagi.....	111	97	14	.....	Okinawa.....	546	546	.....	.....
Fukushima.....	649	637	12	.....	Hokkaido.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iwate.....	561	556	5	.....					
Aomori.....	678	677	1	.....					
Yamagata.....	412	409	3	.....					
					Total.....	23,647	21,824	1,328	495

It is stated that among the Ainu population (17,314) of Hokkaido no leprosy case is reported. The number of lepers among immigrants has not been ascertained as yet, the only information given being that 6 lepers were treated at the Sapporo Hospital since last year. We learn that it is almost universally recognized by the medical authorities that leprosy is a contagious disease, and that the terrible disease is most prevalent where fish is most freely used as an article of food.

## MEXICO.

*Smallpox in Mexico.*

EL PASO, TEX., *February 24, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that smallpox is prevailing in many localities throughout the Republic of Mexico.

Every precaution is taken to prevent the dread disease reaching this border.

The Mexican Central officials have instituted prompt measures, and ordered all trainmen and other employees on their road to be vaccinated. In the interest of public health I request every passenger arriving on the Mexican Central to sign the following declaration:

"I certify on honor that I am successfully vaccinated, and swear, to my best knowledge and belief, that neither I nor my baggage have been in any city, place, or tent infected by smallpox within a period of twenty days."

During the past week several passengers arrived showing unmistakable signs of having lately had confluent smallpox, and all such who have no certificate that their baggage has been disinfected are obliged to have it done immediately on the spot.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### TURKEY.

##### *Sanitary report from Constantinople.*

[Report No. 185.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 9, 1898.*

SIR: I have already reported the decision of the International Sanitary Commission, according to which the arrivals from the Persian Gulf, as well as from Mascate, have to undergo a ten days' quarantine at the lazarettos of Bassorah, of Agir, or of that of Camaran. In consequence of said decision, the British sanitary representative, as well as the Persian one, have protested, alleging that it is against the sanitary regulations to submit to quarantine the arrivals from countries where no epidemic disease exists; that according to official reports written by Ottoman sanitary officials the arrivals from Bassorah are submitted in Persia to sanitary regulations, that the British authorities in India take all the necessary steps in order to prevent the spread of the plague epidemic, and finally that said quarantine is a useless hindrance to trade.

The Ottoman members of the International Sanitary Commission have declared they can not rely on the efficiency of the Persian sanitary regulations. "We can not rely," they have said, "on the Ottoman sanitary institutions of Bassorah, where there exist officials appointed by the International Sanitary Commission in Constantinople. How can we rely on the execution of sanitary steps in Persia, where there does not exist any sanitary institution?" The reply of the British sanitary representative was that the International Sanitary Commission must not rely on what the sanitary physician of Bassorah writes. According to what the British consul of Bassorah has stated the sanitary station of the latter town is in a deplorable condition. There exists there a great confusion, which has never been seen up to this date. Unhappily, I can not but agree with him, knowing the value of the physicians who are appointed in the sanitary service of the Ottoman Empire. It is opportune to report that, according to the statements of the Russian sanitary representative, we must not rely at all on what the sanitary physicians state in their reports. The sanitary physician in the province of Assyr, for instance, forwards every month a report of no more than four lines long, in which he always states that public health in that province is good. The Russian sanitary representative communicated in the last sitting that sanitary reports which have been received at the Russian embassy state that bubonic plague exists in the latter province. Complaints have been uttered against said sanitary physician, whose reports are worthless, but to these complaints the vice-president has replied that said reports are perfectly well written and that we can not expect better written reports.